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BCP FOUNDATION MARKED AT BUZLUDZHA GATHERING

Yovchev Opens Meeting

AU021907 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 2 Aug 86

[Excerpt] Today one of the most glorious pages in the many-century history of our state is commemorated -- the 95th anniversary of the founding of the Bulgarian Communist Party. On the legendary peak of Buzludzha in Stara Planina a meeting-gathering was held which was attended by Comrades Yordan Yotov and Petur Dyulgerov; party and economic leaders of the Stara Zagora, Gabrovo, and Veliko Turnovo Okrugs; and many workers, young men and women, and party veterans. The meeting was opened by Mincho Yovchev, first secretary of the Stara Zagora Okrug BCP Committee. [passage cmitted with report of Dyulgerov's speech]

Dyulgerov Speaks

AU041012 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 3 Aug 86 p 2

[Speech by Petur Dyulgerov, candidate member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Central Council of the Bulgarian Trade Unions, at the 2 August commemoration meeting at Buzludzha Peak]

[Excerpt] [Passage omitted, dealing with the establishment of the BCP and its historic development]

Comrades,

On this peak, 95 years ago, the Blagoevites announced their faith in the teaching of Marx and Lenin, that the future belongs to socialism. Since then the world has changed, and their prophecy has become reality. Socialism has turned from an idea into a world system and the main force of social progress, determining the roads and tendencies of historic development.

Real socialism is the greatest achievement of the world communist movement and the international workers class. It is a powerful support of all progressive forces and the engine of the world civilization. Its positions in the contemporary world are powerful; however, capitalism is still a dangerous opponent that has not relinquished the idea and policy of world revenge. With its class blindness it directly threatens the very existence of mankind and the world. The United States and its allies spark a reckless arms race, conduct a policy of confrontation, exacerbate the international situation and stir up anticommunism by any means.

This road is fatal. It leads toward a nuclear catastrophe. However, there is a way out and that is in doing an about-face toward disarmament, taking into account the realities of our time, and observing the principles of peaceful coexistence. It is very clear that in the nuclear missile era the security of separate countries or the world itself cannot be guaranteed by military means. The alternative is in political solutions and in working out a new political thinking and new political approaches toward the problems of peace and security.

This is how the Soviet Union and the countries of the socialist community are behaving. They conduct an active peace policy, which can really introduce the necessary turnaround and ensure lasting peace. [paragraph continues]

The Soviet program on abolishing nuclear weapons by the end of the century and the proposals on removing medium-range missiles from Europe, stopping nuclear tests, destroying chemical weapons, reducing conventional weapons in Europe, and preventing the militarization of space are a real and secure road of liberating mankind from the military nightmare.

The approach of the United States and its closest allies is completely different. They not only reject the peaceful proposals of the USSR and the countries of the socialist community, but despite the mass antiwar movement in the world they are intensifying the arms race, increasing the military expenditures, and stubbornly striving to achieve military superiority.

In this situation, the task of protecting peace is above everything else. This responsibility and this understanding are a guiding principle in the BCP foreign policy activity. The slogan raised by Dimitur Blagoev -- "The War Against War" has been steadily followed by the BCP in the past and in the present. Our country realized its responsibilities and is actively working to protect and strengthen peace. It conducts a consistent policy aimed at removing the nuclear threat, achieving a positive turning point in Europe and the world, peace, goodneighborliness, and cooperation in the Balkans. [passage omitted, pledging to work to implement the decisions of the 13th BCP Congress and greeting the participants in the meeting].

ZAREV MEETS SOVIET CONSTRUCTION AFFARIS OFFICIAL

AU011428 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1300 GMT 1 Aug 86

[Text] Kiril Zarev, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the Bulgarian-Soviet Joint Commission on Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation, received Dmitriy Pankovskiy, deputy chairman of the USSR State Committee for Construction Affaris.

They held a talk on expanding bilateral cooperation in the building sector and in the construction materials industry field.

MITKO GRIGOROV DEPARTS FOR BOGOTA 4 AUGUST

AU041815 Sofia BTA in English 1733 GMT 4 Aug 86

[Text] Sofia, August 4 (BTA) -- Mr. Mitko Grigorov, vice-president of the State Council, left today for Bogota where he will take part in the celebrations on the occasion of the coming into office of the newly elected president of Colombia, Mr. Virgilio Vargas.

ENVOY IN ROME ACCEPTS PRIZE HONORING YORDANOV

AU041857 Sofia BTA in English 1537 GMT 4 Aug 86

[Text] Rome, August 4 (BTA Correspondent) -- This year, the prestigious international "Etna" prize went to Mr. Georgi Yordanov, Bulgaria's deputy premier and chairman of the Council for Intellectual Development. He was honoured for his active work in support of peace withn the framework of the Banner of Peace International Children's Assembly.

The prize was received by Mr Rayko Nikolov, Bulgaria's ambassador in Italy. On behalf of the recipient, he extended wishes for the further promotion of relations and cultural cooperation between Bulgaria and Italy in the interests of their peoples, for the benefit of peace and security in Europe.

MAROTHY ADDRESSES SCIENTISTS FROM ABROAD

LD041934 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1630 GMT 4 Aug 86

[Excerpts] Natural scientists and engineers of Hungarian origin arrived from every part of the world to Budapest, to the international scientists' meeting that started today, in order to discuss with their colleagues living here at home their common concerns. [passage omitted]

The conference was opened by Academician Erno Pungor, then Deputy Premier Laszloi Marothy greeted the participants. First, we quote from the speech by Laszlo Marothy.

[Begin recording] Permit me to greet this conference gladly and wholeheartedly on behalf of the government of the Hungarian People's Republic. I greet especially those researchers and engineers who, accepting the invitation of the organizers, have arrived here from abroad, giving expression to their liking and esteem for the Hungarian homeland.

At present the entire country is working on accomplishing the tasks stemming from society's internal development and on improving the competitiveness of our economy. But during work, the requirement of constant renewal places intellectual work, science, in the forefront. In December it will be 30 years since we declared, as an important component of our political programme, that only with scientific thoroughness and exactingness can and must society be built in our homeland.

In our days this program is growing stronger, since science is an increasingly important source of our progress, one that is becoming decisive in many areas. We are aware that in order for science to fulfill its social mission, first and foremost it is necessary to raise its level. In order to accelerate development, it is also necessary for us to participate in the maximum extent in the circulation of international scientific life. Science has prepared, and is preparing, for the tasks of the future.

We are glad that in this area our position is satisfactory, as it is also in its international aspects; we also are aware that this can only be preserved or improved if we concentrate our resources more, if we select according to the significance of the tasks, to the standard of scientific work, if we open up the gates of international cooperation even wider. Our society thinks highly of the exponents of science, and we are endeavoring to ensure that the creators of assets should partake in even greater material and moral recognition. We are endeavoring to achieve, in line with our financial possibilities, wide-ranging cooperation with the countries of the world.

We are glad to see at home researchers and engineers who originate from our country, who feel a sense of responsibility for the development of Hungarian science. I must tell you that our government, together with the directing organs of science, is endeavoring to establish the appropriate, good institutional forms for the activities at home of researchers and engineers who originate from our country. [end recording] [passage omitted]

DPA SAYS HONECKER TO VISIT PRC IN OCTOBER

LD050827 Hamburg DPA in German 0734 GMT 5 Aug 86

[Text] Beijing, 5 Aug (DPA) -- GDR Council of State Chairman and SED Leader Erich Honecker is planning an official visit to China in the second half of October it was learned from reliable sources in Beijing today. It was said that the other phases of his Far East trip will include the Mongolian People's Republic and North Korea.

The political significance of the China trip, which has not yet been officially confirmed, lies in the fact that Honecker is the first head of state and party leader among Moscow's closest allies to visit the People's Republic since the Chinese-Soviet conflict. Thus, both sides are underlining the progressive normalization of relations at state and party levels.

The visit follows that of Chinese Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian to East Berlin at the end of May. Honecker will be accompanied on his Far East trip by Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer and Politburo member Guenter Mittag, it was said.

PRC MILITARY ATTACHE HOSTS RECEPTION IN BERLIN

AU041115 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 1 Aug 86 p 2

[Text] Berlin (ADN) -- On the occasion of the 59th anniversary of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, Shen Guoliang, military, naval, and air force attache at the PRC Embassy to the GDR, hosted a cocktail party in Berlin on Thursday [31 July]. His invitation was honored by Colonel General Horst Stechbarth, GDR deputy minister of national defense, as well as other generals and officers, among them Lt Gen Karl-Heinz Drews, city commander of Berlin. Also present were Ma Xusheng, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the PRC, and other heads of diplomatic missions accredited to the GDR as well as military and defense attaches.

SOCIALIST NATIONS END UN PREPARATORY TALKS

LD311536 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1103 GMT 31 Jul 86

[Text] Budapest, 31 Jul (ADN) -- Three days of consultations by representatives of the foreign ministries of the socialist countries in preparation for the ordinary 41st United Nations General Assembly session ended in Budapest on Thursday.

The consultations, which were held in a creative atmosphere, were attended by the deputy foreign ministers of the Belorussian SSR, Bulgaria, Hungary, Vietnam, The GDR, The DPRK, Cuba, Laos, Mongolia, Poland, Romania, the USSR, the Ukrainian SSR and the CSSR. The CEMA was also represented. The participants at the consultations expressed the hope that the 41st United Nations General Assembly would contribute to strengthening the role and standing of the United Nations in the solution of the major problems of the present and thus serve peace and international security. The deputy foreign ministers were received by the Hungarian foreign minister, Dr Peter Varkonyi. The deputy minister of foreign affairs, Peter Florin, took part for the GDR.

POLISH LEADERS SEND THANKS FOR CONGRATULATIONS

AU041304 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 2-3 Aug 86 p 2

[Text] Berlin (ND) -- Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee and chairman of the PPR State Council, and Zbigniew Messner, chairman of the PPR Council of Ministers, have sent the following telegram to Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and GDR State Council chairman, and Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers:

Dear Comrades!

We express cordial thanks for the greetings and congratulations conveyed on the anniversary of the rebirth of Poland.

We fully share your satisfaction with the universal cooperation successfully developing between our parties, states, and peoples. We will continue to do everything to actively contribute, together with the GDR, to strengthening socialism and peace in Europe and the world, to avoiding attempts of undermining the international security, and to the struggle against all revisionist and revanchist efforts.

We convey to you fraternal greetings and best wishes for further successes in your responsible work in the socialist development of the GDR and in implementing the resolutions of the 11th SED Congress, as well as for health and well-being.

SED SENDS GREETINGS TO SOUTH AFRICAN CP

AU311233 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 30 Jul 86 p 1

[Message from the SED Central Committee, signed by General Secretary Erich Honecker, to the South African Communist Party -- no date given]

[Text] Dear Comrades!

The SED Central Committee conveys cordial congratulations and fraternal greetings to the Central Committee of the South African Communist Party on its 65th anniversary.

The South African Communist Party wages a heroic and sacrificial struggle against exploitation and deprivation of rights, for the liberation of the suppressed people of South Africa from apartheid, a system that despises human beings.

The SED and the working people of the GDR follow with great sympathy all efforts aimed at strengthening the broad front of apartheid's opponents, at overthrowing the hated racist regime, and at creating a South Africa of peace, democracy, and social progress, as this struggle has now entered a decisive phase.

In the future the SED will also be firmly and in solidarity at the side of the South African communists and all patriots, and it is convinced that the close relations between our parties in the struggle to safeguard world peace and bring about a happy future for mankind will further develop and strengthen.

With communist greetings
SED Central Committee
E. Honecker, general secretary

SZUROS RECEIVES BELGIAN COMMUNIST PARTY OFFICIAL

LD012133 Budapest MTI in English 1749 GMT 1 Aug 86

[Text] Budapest, August 1 (MTI) -- On Friday Matyas Szuros, secretary of the HSWP Central Committee, held talks in Budapest with Jan Debrouwere, member of the Political Committee of the CC of the Communist Party of Belgium and secretary of foreign affairs of the Central Committee, who is spending his holidays in Hungary on the invitation of the HSWP.

In cordial, comradely atmosphere the parties surveyed topical international affairs, and inter party relations.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS DISCUSS LABOR ISSUES

AU041139 [Editorial Report] Budapest NEPSZABADSAG and MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian on 1 August carry the following articles dealing with subjects on the agenda of the latest session of the Council of Ministers held on 31 July:

NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian on 1 August on page 3 carries a 1,500-word article by Katalin Bossanyi entitled "The Future of the Surface Construction Industry -- Upwards With Small Steps" and dealing with the present and future of the industry, the various causes for the crisis of this industry, the deficit accumulated by some loss-making enterprises in this industry, and the various means of long-term solutions to the problems of this branch of the building industry.

The article reviews the difficulties encountered by the enterprises belonging to the surface construction industry, stating that "there has been a drastic modification in the working conditions of the construction industry in the last 5-6 years," including a decrease in the overall achievement of the enterprises, stagnation of housing construction and a decrease in investments. The fact that "60,000 workers left the construction sector of the building industry compared to the planned 20,000 in the last medium-term plan" has further contributed to the problems facing this sector of the economy.

After reviewing a number of large enterprises that have losses and are in great financial and manpower trouble, the article deals with the ways and means aimed at accelerating structural change and achieving a better adjustment to market conditions. In addition to internal organizational deficiencies and manpower, material, and budget administration weaknesses, stricter regulations also contributed to the difficulties facing the enterprises in this sector. The article also deplores the state of the technological standard of various enterprises, saying that "30-40 percent of the machines and installations are completely run-down and there are no development sources available."

Then the article deals with the possibilities of solving the problems as discussed at the recent session of the Council of Ministers, stating that "the government started from the premise that the financial tensions could be eliminated only gradually, over a period of several years, and in three large phases." The first step mentioned by the article is the need to settle the situation of the enterprises that are making the greatest losses by considerably modernizing their production structure, promoting the selling of various workshops to other industrial enterprises, and supplying bank loans to the ones that promise recovery in a reasonable time. Bank loans will also be provided to enterprises that are willing to purchase the surplus workshops and installations of the deficit-making enterprises in order to facilitate the transactions. As a second step, to commence in September this year, the 30 enterprises that operate with a low efficiency are supposed to work out a rationalization program of a minimum 2 years to reduce expenses and to diversify their activity.

The article concludes that "it is impossible to solve the protracted difficulties encountered by the surface construction industry overnight," and therefore there is need of a long term program, too, for which the present decisions are a good start.

MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian on 1 August on page 5 carries a 1,000-word article by Karoly Ban entitled "On the Agenda of the Council of Ministers -- Package Deal To Improve Work Discipline" and dealing with the recent measures taken by the government to improve the slack work discipline that has been plaguing the Hungarian economy for a long time. Among the measures adopted by the recent session of the Council of Ministers, the article mentions the series of measures aimed "at further extending the opening time of services beyond the regular working hours" in order to put an end to the practice of workers leaving their work places to attend to their personal administrative affairs during working hours. The government decision also stipulates that the workers cannot be paid for the time wasted for private affairs unless they compensate for the loss with extra work. The issue of vacations and holidays has also been regulated by banning the closing of kindergartens and nurseries for a period longer than two weeks. Another point mentioned in the article is the minimum number of working days set to 255 days. As to paid holidays, the article mentions the fact that "employers have to give at least half of the paid holiday in one piece" and that "the employers can now terminate the employment of a worker after 3 days of unjustified absence instead of the current 6 days." Finally, the article mentions the regulations concerning the consumption of alcohol that has for long been a major cause of violations of work discipline and states that "the government decision clearly bans the introduction, storage, and consumption of alcohol in the work place also after working hours."

JOB-SEEKING BENEFIT PAID FROM 1 SEPTEMBER

AU291328 Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian 26 Jul 86 p 5

[Article by "WKI": "From 1 September: Job-Seeking Benefit": first paragraph published in boldface; capitalized passages published in italics]

[Text] The law package dealing with the regulations of enterprise rehabilitation and liquidation will take effect as of 1 September. The changes will not only affect the life of business organizations but also the employees. If an enterprise is closed down, the employees will become redundant. This possibility must be prepared for...

The Council of Ministers already issued two decrees dealing with this subject. Decree No. 27/1986 (VII.16) provides for the questions of employment of personnel in business organizations where the liquidation process has begun. Decree No. 28/1986 (VII.16) provides for the extension of time for liquidation and for job-seeking benefit.

When it is decided that an enterprise will be liquidated, a liquidator is to be present at the firm and from that moment onward he has the rights of the employer. Among other things, he is entitled to engage or release people from employment, to modify wages, and to deal with employees that become available. This latter task indicates that in practice the situation is not like closing down enterprise one day and putting people on the street the next. Those involved WILL BE INFORMED ABOUT THE DECISION IN TIME -- at least according to plans -- and they will have an opportunity to look for a job in the stipulated period of notice. If no employment is found, the period of notice may be EXTENDED for 6 months. Special situations may arise, however, where this half a year is not enough to find a new job, and this will be a case where the so-called job-seeking benefit can be allocated.

Of course, in practice MANY VARIATIONS could occur. In certain individual cases the specialized labor administration agencies have to decide and the manpower redistribution agencies also have to help in finding employment. However, in order to achieve this these institutions must also be INFORMED IN TIME about the liquidation process and the number of people becoming free.

If, in the case of liquidation of a firm, at least 10 people become redundant, the manpower redistribution agencies are ADVISED TO SEEK ORGANIZED EMPLOYMENT for them. Experience so far shows that liquidated firms have been replaced by new enterprises and they were happy to take the previous employees. There were cases where people learned A NEW TRADE and during retraining they received a retraining grant. In general, the period of notice should be used to look for a job. If the job-seeking has not been successful, then the 6-month extension can be considered. This, however, requires the permission of specialized labor administration agencies which are obliged to approve the extension if the manpower redistribution agency has been unable to offer employment that is suitable for the training level of the individual and if the prospective wage is 10 percent below the previous wage.

Job-seeking benefit can only be considered after the extended period of notice has expired. The amount of benefit is 75 percent of normal earnings for the first 3 months of payment, and 60 percent in the second 3 months. This half year is counted toward employment.

The regulations will take effect as of 1 September, together with the rehabilitation-liquidation procedures.

BRIEFS

SOVIET MACHINE-BUILDING MINISTER -- Vladimir Lukyanenko, Soviet minister of Chemical and Petroleum Machine Building, who visited Hungary at the invitation of Laszlo Kapolyi, industry minister, left Hungary on 12 July. Vladimir Lukyanenko was received by Deputy Premier Jozsef Marjai. [Text] [Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian 14 Jul 86 p 3 AU]

CHINESE EDUCATION DELEGATION -- A Chinese education delegation led by Vice Minister Huang Xinbai, member of the State Education Commission visited Hungary from 16 to 26 June at the invitation of the Ministry of Education. The Chinese deputy minister was received by Education Minister Bela Kopeczi. The heads of the Ministry of Education and the members of the Chinese delegation informed each other about the current educational policy issues of the two countries and the situation and prospects of the Hungarian-Chinese educational relations. The Chinese delegation visited several institutions of higher education and vocational training. A protocol was signed on the meeting in which the sides expressed their desire to deepen the cooperation and the exchange of educational experience. [Text] [Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 27 June 86 p 6 AU]

HUNGARIAN-CSSR WATER TALKS -- The Hungarian-CSSR water management talks held between 10 and 11 June with the participation of State Secretary Antal Kovacs, chairman of the National Waters Affairs Office, and Vladimir Margetin, Slovak minister of forestry and water management, ended with the signing of a protocol on 11 June in Budapest. The sides reviewed the current issues of the border water cooperation and discussed the development of relations in water technology between the two countries and the progress of the Bos-Nagymaros river barrage scheme. Vladimir Margetin visited the computer center of the Water Management Institute in Szentendre. Vladimir Margetin left Budapest on 11 June. [Text] [Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 12 June 86 p 6 AU]

ORZECHOWSKI MEETS NIGERIAN PLANNING MINISTER

LD041831 Warsaw PAP in English 1758 GMT 4 Aug 86

[Text] Warsaw, Aug. 4: Minister of Foreign Affairs Marian Orzechowski received today Kalu Idika Kalu, minister of national planning of the Federal Republic of Nigeria, chairman of Nigerian delegation for the 4th session of Polish-Nigerian commission for economic, scientific and technological cooperation, now under way here.

During the talk the two exchanged views on key international problems and discussed prospects for Polish-Nigerian cooperation, stressing the will to develop bilateral relations, especially in the field of economy, and to undertake joint activities for the good of peace in the world.

CACKOWSKI, CC MEMBER, DISCUSSES 'COLLECTIVE WILL'

PM041211 Kielce SLOWO LUDU in Polish 23 Jul 86 p 3

[Interview with Prof Zdzislaw Cackowski, PZPR Central Committee member, 10th Congress delegate, and member of the PZPR Central Committee Editorial Group for the Formulatio of Party Program, by Hanna Swieszczakowska; date, place not given]

[Text] [Swieszczakowska] In an address delivered at the recent 10th PZPR Congress you spoke, Comrade Professor, about our social prostration. We have good programs and ambitious visions of social development, but we find it very difficult to transform them into reality. In your opinion, what are the reasons for this discrepancy? How can we reduce it?

[Cackowski] My comments will be of a general and theoretical nature, because any transition to practical recommendations seems to require a wisdom greater than that of the philosophers. Let us begin with the fact that there are three necessary preconditions for any deed to be accomplished. First we must answer the question: what? -- that is, define the objective of our project. Then we must tell ourselves how to do it, that is, map out the intermediate targets, which are at the same time the means to achieve it. Finally, we need to have the energy and the will to act.

I shall focus on that last precondition, without which no end, whether lesser or greater, can be achieved. At certain times, the individual will of one single person is sufficient to accomplish some singular deed. But let me stress that it is only at certain times; it is much more often that individual persons' actions must spring from the support offered them by others, from their realization fo the expectations of those around them, from a wish to "pass the test" and meet those expectations, not fail them. On the other hand, every action of social significance must be powered by collective will and collective energy. It is not enough for a certain group or a certain individual to state what it is that their community needs. What is essential is a universal will to act, demonstrated in the form of public pressure for and insistence on accomplishing these objectives. We are in a difficult situation here, because the collective will of the Polish people is suffering from chronic fatigue and chronic caution. But surely this state of affairs cannot obscure our positive outlook for the future.

It would be wrong and harmful to go on complaining ceaselessly that society does not put enough energy into the realization of the major objectives of socialism. It is necessary to understand the caution affecting the collective will of the population and to devise methods of releasing people's reserves of energy. Let us, then, consider our postwar experience. Over the past 30 years the collective will of the population was on three occasions subjected to serious trial.

The year 1956 revealed that the collective will of the population was present on a massive social scale. There was enthusiastic manifestation of support for the authorities and for the party, and that gave them a tremendous stimulus to act. A blow was dealt to that enthusiasm by the events of 1970. But soon people's will to act was restored. It is true that it did not carry as many emotional overtones as before and that its structure was different, but it was, nevertheless, very strong and very widespread. After another 10 years it again became apparent that for a considerable proportion of the population that public will yielded to a fallacious course of action. The resulting disappointment was followed by an explosion of hope, enthusiasm, and energy in 1980. But nationalistic motives were often an essential element at the heart of that state of affairs. It also soon became evident that the will of a considerable section of the population allowed itself in 1981 to be swept by currents which were pulling either in the direction of nowhere or down a precipice. Thus, yet another blow.

After a period of restored calm, we are yet again faced with the problem of restoring the collective will of the population. But we cannot, and should not, expect that it will manifest itself in a show of enthusiasm. Such enthusiastic manifestations of public will have often in the past turned out to be no more than a flash in the pan, and they have become devalued.

Now we must restore the collective social will, as it were, organically, working upward from the foundations. This means that we must link it to concrete objectives, which are at the same time the means, that are important for the people's environment, their region, or their workplace. Thus, the collective will needs to be restored in pragmatic terms and gradually directed toward higher results and higher aims.

[Swieszczakowska] But it is surely difficut to talk about any larger-scale restoration of people's will to act if there is not enough of that within the party itself ...

[Cackowski] Primary party organizations must both create and take advantage of practical circumstances in the environment in which they operate to attain certain concrete and universally approved objectives. Thus, we must begin by restoring the collective social will at the lowest level. People must see that an active attitude brings its own rewards in both moral and material terms. Moreover, the party has other, additional devices for activating its members' reserves of energy and courage. It is unfortunate that it still fails to take sufficient advantage of these reserves.

[Swieszczakowska] Nevertheless, a large proportion of our society still believes that proper leadership, especially at the highest level, is the first prerequisite for overcoming our difficulties. People often say, if this condition were met, the rest would follow of its own accord.

[Cackowski] Not even the best plans of leadership can be put into practice without collective will and support offered by those below. Those in the lead must not be left on their own because their energy reserves are bound to become depleted if they do not feel any social response, support, or pressure. Besides, erroneous initiatives by ruling bodies ought to be rejected as a result of pressure from below. After all, the ways in which we attain our goals are not necessarily the same each time; practical considerations make us modify and adjust our methods.

Even the most perfect rudder is useless if it has no propulsion. Such propulsion must be provided by the collective social will. How can we activate it? The question ought to be subdivided into a series of detailed questions dealing with the specific nature of individual social milieus. It is hard to imagine that we can attain the goals we dream of if we do not pose these questions and find answers to them. Recognizing the specific character of particular milieus is a task for party organizations; it is their share of the political responsibility involved in assuming a leading role in society. It was clearly formulated as such at the 10th Congress.

STEPIEN INTERVIEWED ON APPOINTMENT TO POLITBURO

AU042046 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 1 Aug 86 p 3

[Interview given by PZPR Politburo member Zofia Stepien to Tadeusz Strumff: "Remaining a Worker" -- date and place not given]

[Excerpts] [Strumff] Comrade Zofia, who was one of the first persons to congratulate you on your appointment to the Politburo?

[Stepien] My namesake, Zofia Crzyb. She gave me a strong, warm hug.

[Strumff] But....

[Stepien] Yes, she herself was not appointed a second time. But I believe she and everyone of us have the same opinion of this matter, one term of office is enough.

[Strumff] Why?

[Stepien] Because with a second term of office, a worker would be in danger of isolation from his milieu, work force, and workplace. In other words, he would be cut off from that which gives him strength and lets him be really useful in the highest body of party leadership.

[Strumff] But such a danger of isolation can also occur during a single term of office.

[Stepien] Of course. A lot depends on the person himself, on his character and way of thinking. However, a shorter period of holding this function permits a better correlation of one's status in the milieu and sensitivity toward its troubles and opinions on the one hand with the enormous burden of commitments and tasks brought by work in the Politburo on the other. That is why in my opinion one term of office for a worker is just right. Later he could lose his sharpness of perception, receptivity, and firmness of opinion. Maybe, I will say this without mincing words, he would stop being that person whom his closest comrades sincerely trust. And I would most of all like to remain who I was and who I am. [passage omitted]

[Strumff] Where does a new Politburo member see the seeds of new hope?

[Stepien] My optimism stems from my belief, and also from my observation, that we as a society will understand increasingly clearly that the seriousness of the situation requires one thing, efficient, much more efficient work. We must contribute this efficiency without looking at anyone else, contribute it in every workshop and with our own strength, in an "economical way."

[Strumff] This is being said by a woman who travels to work in a crowded streetcar, stands in line for meat, and lives less than modestly....

[Stepien] ...But also one who is a worker, who knows how to assess the progress that has been made in this political system that we have, not in any other. That is why I am confident that despite all the crises we have experienced, including the profound crisis in our social consciousness, there are better, richer times ahead of us.

Let there be one thing, let there be peace. I was moved by a female textile worker who told me during one of my postcongress talks in the factory: "I do not mind living in greater poverty as long as there is no war -- make sure that peace continues to reign." I replied to her: "I have a daughter and a grandson. I know what you mean."

WORK OF CONGRESS APPEALS COMMISSION REPORTED

AU041351 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 2/3 Aug 86 pp 1,2

[Anna Pawlowska report: "Five Hundred Appeals to the 10th Congress"]

[Excerpts] A chief executive of a city and rural district whose party recommendation for holding this post had been withdrawn by the voivodship PZPR Committee viewed this decision as unfair and appealed to the 10th Congress Appeals Commission.

People are appealing to this commission who were often expelled from the party many years ago. Sometimes a family of a deceased person lodges an appeal in order to clear his name.

Every case received by the Congress Appeals Commission conceals an individual piece of human misfortune, someone's drama or feeling of injustice whether invented or real, and a desire to vindicate one's political, ethical, or professional rights. In accordance with the principles of democratic centralism and the party statute, the right to apply for party justice is not becoming extinct. If someone has failed to achieve satisfaction by the entire statutory appeals procedure in force in the party every day, then this very road -- the congress -- remains open to him. The congress is the highest party authority. One of its powers, which it shares with no one else, with no cell or executive body, is the power to reverse an earlier decision made by any party body ranging from the primary party organizations right up to the Central Party Control Commission.

Of course, the appeals are not examined by the congress in their entirety. For this purpose, every congress appoints its own Appeals Commission. The 10th Congress did the same. Its commission, composed entirely of delegates, contains 55 members and is headed by Politburo member Kazimierz Barcikowski, whereas its work is managed by a 10-man presidium.

Appeals to the congress should usually be made not later than the end of the congress. But in practice, later appeals are made for various reasons. Therefore the 10th Congress Appeals Commission has decided to accept appeals until the end of the year. Of course these appeals may only refer to decisions made before the congress. The commision will deal with them before the next congress.

By 25 July the commission had received 493 cases. Of these, 254 concerned expulsions from the party 58 concerned erasures from the membership list, 53 referred to party sanctions, 85 concerned length of party membership, and 7 involved requests to rejoin the party. However, there are cases whose connection with internal party work is weak, cases involving the work of various institutions, labor relations, and so on. For example, one Warsaw resident, having probably exhausted all other possibilities, turned to the Congress Appeals Commission for her accomodation problems.

The following voivodships lead the way concerning the number of appeals: Katowice (79), Warsaw (57), and Wroclaw (31). The largest social group making appeals is clerical workers (243), followed by old age pensioners (148). As many as 48 cases, almost 10 percent, have already been examined by the commissions of earlier congresses. Another 10 percent of cases concern appeals against a withdrawal of party recommendation to hold a particular post.

The 10th Congress Appeals Commission is divided into six regional teams, each of which covers specific voivodships. These teams are chaired by members of the presidium. The presidium itself forms a seventh team which examines the most complicated matters requiring possible action at central level. [passage omitted listing names of chairmen of regional teams with their occupations]

The work procedure of these teams foresees two or three team members holding a talk with the plaintiff prior to examining his case, so that he may present his thoughts, quote additional facts, and so on. A report on such a meeting is, apart from other documents, a basis for an examination of the appeal by the team, this time in the plaintiff's absence. This procedure is obligatory in the case of all appeals against party expulsion and can be recommended for other cases as the need and possibility arises. An appeal which has never been examined by a party control commission first reaches the appropriate party control and auditing commission. The appeals commission team is merely the next stage of appeal, and its decision terminates the case. The team reaches a decision openly and by a majority verdict, and the plaintiff receives the decision in writing, a copy being submitted to the party records.

This procedure is clear and understandable when it comes to cases concerning party membership and party decisionmaking. However, the commission does not reject other complaints and requests, because this would be contrary to general party principles. These matters are dealt with by the Presidium, with the help of the Central Committee departments, relevant government bodies, authorities, and so on. The plaintiffs in these cases receive reply from the appropriate institution.

No one who turns to the party congress with his own affair or a more general one, whether or not he belongs to the party, whether or not intervention in his case is justified, may go away without an explanation.

REPORT ON JUNE ANTIPROFITEERING CAMPAIGN

AU041938 Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA In Polish 30 Jul 86 p 4

[Unsigned report: "Against Profiteering and Malversations -- No Assent to Easy Money"]

[Excerpts] [passage omitted] In June 1986 the Militia Headquarters carried out antiprofiteering actions in all trading units, catering establishments, private outlets, domestic trade transportation, and various street market places and bazaars.

The operation codenamed "Rynek" [Market] yielded 1,330 initial charges for offenses against customers, including 866, or 65.1 percent, charges for profiteering.

In 168 cases, preliminary proceedings were initiated on account of large-scale profiteering in goods of great value or on account of the fact that suspects operated in an organized manner. The courts dealt with 382 profiteering cases under summary procedures, and this accounted for 28.7 percent of the proceedings for offenses against the interests of customers.

Lay courts were asked to deal with and punish 852 offenses against the interests of customers. Some 4,415 persons were fined to the tune of Z4.7 million for various offenses. State and economic administative bodies were informed about 551 cases of trade irregularities.

Control checks in trading units revealed secret stocks of goods worth Z9.186 million and helped to attach Z40,544,000 worth of goods used for profiteering. These goods are being held for decisions by regular and lay courts. To ensure that suspects are able to pay up eventual fines, Z84 million worth of their property was secured. [passage omitted]

Fiscal control bodies carried out 726 checks in private enterprises and among persons who engage in varous economic activities without paying taxes or conceal reception of inheritances and gifts. As a result, 540 punishable fiscal offenses were ascertained, 265 of which had been committed by owners of registered enterprises and 275 by persons who engage in various economic activities, violating taxation rules or refusing to pay taxes.

The control bodies revealed that such enterprises and persons had failed to pay taxation worth Z182 million. As a result, some Z140 million worth of property from these offenders was attached to secure their ability to pay up tax arrears. This sum represents 76 percent of the tax arrears.

In May 1986 the local taxation authorities carried out 26,700 control checks to identify and tax high incomes that are not socially justified. Altogether 2,380 taxation offenses were revealed, including those by artisans and service persons. In addition, 131 cases of most lucrative illegal trade in foreign goods were ascertained.

Taxation authorities launched about 4,600 explanatory proceedings under the income taxation law against persons whose high personal incomes had raised doubts as to their legality and who had purchased summer huts, foreign cars, expensive jewelry, and other luxuries. Some Z26.7 million worth of taxation was imposed on these persons. Altogether taxation authorities were able to collect Z183.5 million in tax errors. [passage omitted]

The data supplied by the Ministry of Justice show that last June, 991 person were put on trial for profiteering, including 284 persons tried under summary jurisdiction. Some 884 of these persons were convicted, including 256 under summary proceedings.

Altogether in the first 6 months of 1986 some 5,216 persons were put on trial, including 1,459 tried under summary jurisdiction. Some 4,479 of these were convicted, including 1,314, or 29.3 percent, under summary jurisdiction.

This is a result of the measures provided by the law on special penal responsibility passed on 10 May 1985. In the first months of 1986 some 2,075 persons fewer were convicted compared with the first 6 months of 1985.

The structure of crime is not changing radically. The following are the dominant crimes: speculation with goods bought in socialized trade, illegal acquisition of rationing cards, violating trading rules, shops accepting cash instead of goods deliveries, hoarding goods for profiteering purposes, and concealing goods from customers. Profiteering takes place mainly with rare industrial goods and alcohol.

6,927 REPORTED FREED UNDER NEW 'ACT' ON CRIMES

LD041756 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 4 Aug 86

[Text] The 3d week of the implementation of the Act on Special Procedure regarding the Perpetrators of Certain Crimes has begun. A total of 6,927 people, including 713 women, have been freed thus far. The provisions of the act have been applied to 59 persons accused of crimes against the state or public order. Thirty-one people came forward voluntarily, revealing that they had been engaged in this very type of criminal activity. All of them returned home after fulfilling the requirements under the act.

BARCIKOWSKI GRANTS INTERVIEW ON LOCAL GOVERMENT

AU041804 Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA in Polish 2-3 Aug 86 p 3

[Interview given by Kazimierz Barcikowski, deputy chairman of the State Council and PZPR Politburo member, given to Krzysztof Mikolajczyk and Jerzy Wierzcholski: "Local Government" -- date and place not given]

[Excerpts] [Mikolajczyk, Wierzcholski] Who is the local government now? The man in the street would certainly be unable to answer this question with certainty because people's representative bodies have not won a significant social authority and the necessary place in the structure of local goverment, despite the fact that the law on the People's Councils and Territorial Self-Government Bodies was passed 2 years ago and despite extensive support in the course of renewal of democracy.

[Barcikowski] I would not be so categorical about this issue. As or the structure mentioned by you, the local government is a part of the state government and operates in line with the Constitution and laws, which define its powers. The state governmen is made up of various segments, including the political segment that represents the principle of the PZPR's supremacy and alliance with the ZSL, the SD, and Christian associations; the represenative segment that is represented by the Sejm, the people's councils, and self-goverment organizations; and the administrative segment, which is an executive segment.

As for the two first segments, participation in them ranges widely and reflects the social and political nature of the state government. Our representative system constitutes the widest possible platform on which citizens are able to participate in government, in decisionmaking, and in responsibility for the current and future destiny of the country. What correct goverment needs most of all is a harmonious development of all three segments, which means that every segment should respect its power and limitations as provided by the law. However, if one segment usurps a special role for itself in the state, such an exercise, as we know from experience, ends in anarchy or in excessive centralization and voluntarism, that is, in a denial of the values that make up the notion of socialist democracy.

[Mikolajczyk, Wierzcholski] This harmonious development, which has always existed in theory, has for many years been upset to the detriment of representative bodies. The activities of the people's councils under the principles of the new law are an eloquent illustration of the fact that this harmony is still lacking. We still cannot assert that the councils are full-fledged masters of their own areas.

[Barcikowski] It is a fact that the councils' performance is still not too good. However, aside from the law, we now have a firm political will to execute this law as attested to by many facts, including the resolutions of the 9th and 10th Party Congresses, the significant changes in the election law, and the coalition system of government. The councils also enjoy the full support of the State Council with the PZPR first secretary at the head. This means that we have made a tremendous stride in the legal and political upgrading of the councils. It is obvious, of course, that this is no substitute for daily efficiency and militancy by the councils themselves. We can say that we have created a place for the councils, but what still matters is how fast they will occupy this place. [passage omitted]

[Mikolajczyk, Wierzcholski] What about the people's councils achievements in the past 2 years? What is their balance sheet?

[Barcikowski] I think that the councils have amassed quite a capital. First, as all experts confirm, the composition of the councils is far more competent and creative than in the past. Second, the councils and councillors know better and better the problems of their areas, and even if they are not everywhere, they have made great progress in this regard. Third, legal enactments have created a uniform system of government and guidance in the field. Fourth, relations with administrative bodies have been greatly balanced in favor of the councils. Although this process is not smooth, it continues to proceed in the right direction.

[Mikolajzyk, Wierzcholski] What about the lack of decentralization? We have noted that decentralization has halted at the voivodship level.

[Barcikowski] It has not been halted everywhere, but there is much truth in what you say. The primary reason for it is lack of experience and continuation of bad habits. It is no secret that a bureaucratic and orders-type mentality is a firm feature of not only the "old" cadres. It happens often that new people who take over responsible positions think and behave like their predecessors. This must be changed, but the process of reeducation will be long.

[Mikolajczyk, Wierzcholski] The party has to play a special role in this process. Has the leading role of the party also been implemented via the representative bodies?

[Barcikowski] Let us not speak about the party, but about party cells in this connection. Centralist and bureautic ambitions continue to be supported to an excessive extent by many party committees. Many committees find it easier to "get on" with administrative bodies than with representative bodies. This is often more convenient to do and consumes less time and effort. However, those who practice this fail to realize that they greatly reduce the social support for the decisions and militancy of the people's councils and weaken the councils themselves. The intentions and practice of the party go in quite a different direction as attested to by the Sejm, within which the party operates via its club. Every decision is the subject of consultation with the other parties in the Sejm and at sessions of the cooperation committees. As you can see, it is possible and necessary to work like that. This practice continues to spread downward gradually and not without resistance. The importance of the party teams of people's councillors continues to grow perceptibly. [passage omitted]

MEAT RATIONING SUSPENDED IN WROCLAW

LD040847 Wroclaw Domestic Service in Polish 1507 GMT 1 Aug 86

[Excerpts] Acting on a proposal by the commission for supplying the population at the voivodship people's council in Wroclaw concerning consumer protection, and after taking into account the opinion of the Presidium of the Voivodship People's Council, the PRON Voivodship Council and the consumer protection organizations, as well as suggestions by some Wroclaw residents, from 1 August it has been decided to institute an experimental 3-month suspension of the obligation to register ration cards for meat and meat products.

Opinions on this matter are divided. There are fears that the abolition of the requirement to register might cause the disorganization of the market. On the other hand, such a decision might favor an improvement in purchase conditions. The trade organizations have been pledged to vigorously counteract possible disruptions in the sale of meat and sausage. It is also necessary to closely adhere to the remaining principles of rationing still in force. Ration cards may be obtained at place of residence or work in Wroclaw as well as throughout the entire voivodship. The ration cards belonging to people from outside Wroclaw Voivodship may be obtained in the feniks (?shop). The sale of meat and meat products will still take place according to the principles of divisions into groups in force up to now. [passage omitted]

ECONOMIC SESSION, TALKS, PROTOCOL WITH BANGLADESH

AU011155 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0547 GMT 1 Aug 86

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 1/8/1986 -- The fifth session of the Joint Governmental Commission of Economic and Technical Cooperation between Romania and Bangladesh was held in Bucharest.

It examined the current stage of bilateral relations, the way in which the provisions of the long-term economic and technical cooperation agreement between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the People's Republic of Bangladesh, as well as the resolutions of the previous session are being carried into effect. New ways and possibilities of developing bilateral economnic cooperation, of broadening and diversifying mutual goods deliveries were identified.

At the end of the proceedings the two co-chairmen of the commission--Iulian Bituleanu, deputy minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation, and (Khurshed Anwer), deputy minister of finance, head of Foreign Resources Department of the People's Republic of Bangladesh -- signed the protocol of the session which stipulates ventures in the machine-building, chemical, petrochemical, textile and food industries, transport, agriculture and other fields of joint interest.

The head of the Bangladesh delegation was received by Vasile Pungan, Romanian minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation, and by Ilie Vaduva, foreign affairs minister, and had interviews with executives of the heavy equipment and electrical engineering ministeries.

LONG-TERM FORESTRY DEVELOPMENT REVIEWED

AU040840 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0602 GMT 4 Aug 86

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 4/8/1986 -- In the 1986-1990 five-year period Romania's forest land will increase mainly through the improvement of bad lands unsuitable for agriculture, reviewing of forest cover where it failed to and the afforestation of forest road slopes, some seven thousand hectares adding thus to the area already under forests by 1990. Another fifteen thousand hectares belonging to farming units will be afforested. Removal restrictions are in force in zones in the Danube plain and Dobrogea with smaller forest lands as concerns the oak, lime and locust tree forests to achieve a balanced distribution of forests across the territory. High-yield oak and beech forests will be maintained 140-200 years for a better quality of wood and veneer more particularly.

Romanian silviculturists work now to increase the share of protection forests from thirty-two per cent at present to 36-37 per cent in the year 2010. To this end intensive regeneration and maintenance technologies are to be applied concomitantly with rational forest management measures.

Silviculturists are backed by researchers in the field who have set themselves to develop pollution resistant trees to prevent and diminish pollution's impact on forest ecosystems. As to other countries the forest lands affected by pollution in Romania are relatively limited. This could be explained by the massive forests (85 per cent) of autochthonous deciduous trees growing in polluted areas as they are more resistant than conifers.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON MOZAMBICAN VISIT

Exchange of Toasts

LD012344 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2142 GMT 1 Aug 86

[Text] Belgrade, 1 Aug (TANJUG) -- Raif Dizdarevic, the federal secretary for foreign affairs, gave a formal dinner this evening in the Palace of the Federation in honor of Joaquim Alberto Chissano, the minister for foreign affairs of Mozambique. During the dinner, which passed off in a very cordial and friendly atmosphere, the host and the guest exchanged toasts.

In the development of our cooperation and the strengthening of our efforts to make a better world, in which we will ensure a basis for further progress, we are linked by our adherence to the policy of nonalignment and our devotion to the Nonaligned Movement.

Recalling that both countries are preparing wholeheartedly for the eighth summit in Harare, Raif Dizdarevic expressed his conviction that the conference of the heads of state and government of the nonaligned will be one of the most significant manifestations of the solidarity of the nonaligned world in offering support for the struggle of the peoples and countries from the south of Africa for liberation from the remnants of colonialism and apartheid.

Having noted the importance of the 25th anniversary of the founding of the Nonaligned Movement, which will also be marked at the eighth summit, the Yugoslav minister for foreign affairs concluded by expressing his conviction that the summit conference in Harare will contribute to the further affirmation of nonaligned policy. It will be a successful summit which will strengthen the unity and involvement of the movement in its efforts to find solutions to all the vital questions in international life, Raif Dizdarevic said.

Expressing thanks for the cordial welcome and warm words, Joaquim Alberto Chissano, the minister for foreign affairs of Mozambique, turning to Raif Dizdarevic, stressed that Mozambique feels stronger with the realization of this visit to Yugoslavia.

"When we are in Yugoslavia we always recall the struggles which the peoples of this country have waged for their liberation and independence, and we recall their determination to stick to their principles even when they differed from the views of others. Even today we admire its determination which led to its victories.

"We are convinced that our cooperation and friendship will be further strengthened and consolidated, because our two countries are motivated by the same desires: for independence, development, cooperation, and peace."

Joaquim Chissano, the minister for foreign affairs, then recalled that the representatives of Yugoslavia and Mozambique would soon be together in Harare. According to him, the eighth summit, with its marking of the 25th anniversary of nonalignment, will, in fact, be celebrating the victory of the Nonaligned Movement.

The minister for foreign affairs of Mozambique noted the fact that the gathering of the nonaligned would take place in a region which still represents the bastion of the remnants of colonialism and apartheid. The decision to hold the summit in Harare is, in fact, an expression of the solidarity of the movement with the struggle of the peoples of Africa for liberation.

Our coming to Belgrade, said the minister of foreign affairs of Mozambique at the end of his toast, stems from our desire to coordinate our ideas prior to the important gathering of the nonaligned, so that we act and operate on the basis of unity in Harare with the desire to realize tangible results and full success.

Economic Talks Held

LD021248 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1137 GMT 2 Aug 86

[Text] Belgrade, 2 Aug (TANJUG) -- Within the framework of the visit by Joaquim Alberto Chissano, minister of foreign affairs of the People's Republic of Mozambique, talks were held in Belgrade today on economic cooperation between the SFRY and Mozambique.

In the talks, which were led on the Yugoslav side by Svetozar Durutovic, member of the Federal Executive Council and chairman of the Yugoslav part of the mixed committee, special attention was devoted to the realization of the agreement from the first sesson of the mixed committee, to problems concerning mutual cooperation and possibilities for future cooperation.

Final Discussion

LD041306 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1115 GMT 4 Aug 86

[Text] Belgrade, 4 Aug (TANJUG) -- Raif Dizdarevic, federal secretary for foreign affairs, and Joaquim Alberto Chissano, minister for foreign affairs of the People's Republic of Mozambique, held final talks today in which most attention was devoted to the activities of the Nonaligned Movement and preparations for the forthcoming summit in Harare.

In a very cordial and friendly atmosphere a broad exchange of views took place in which it was stressed on both sides that Yugoslavia and Mozambique have similar or identical views and orientations with regard to preparations for the eighth gathering of the nonaligned countries. On this occasion there was discussion of questions currently occupying the attention not only of the nonaligned countries but also of the world community as a whole and which will also be on the agenda at the eighth summit. There was discussion of crisis flashpoints, and the need was stressed for investing further efforts to improve general conditions in international political life.

The foreign ministers also focused their attention on international economic issues. There was discussion of the role of the Nonaligned Movement countries in their efforts to improve general conditions in world economic relations and the position of the developing countries.

The guest from friendly and nonaligned Mozambique ends his visit to our country tomorrow.

VRANDECIC LEADS DELEGATION TO BARCO'S INAUGURATION

LD041208 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1003 GMT 4 Aug 86

[Text] Belgrade, 4 Aug (TANJUG)-- An SFRY delegation led by Ivo Vrandecic, president of the SFRY Assembly, left for Colombia today to attend the inauguration of Virgilio Barco. Zivorad Kovacevic, ambassador in the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs, is also in the delegation.

BELGRADE PARTY DELEGATION RETURNS FROM MOSCOW

LD041158 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1038 GMT 4 Aug 86

[Text] Belgrade, 4 Aug (TANJUG) -- The City Committee delegation of the Belgrade LC organization, led by Dragisa Pavlovic, chairman of the city committee, has returned from a 5-day working visit to the Moscow Gorkom. The delegation was on a visit to the Moscow Gorkom at the invitation of Nikolayevich Lyelychin [as received] first secretary of the Moscow Gorkom.

The chairman of the Belgrade LC City Committee and the first secretary of the Moscow Gorkom exchanged views on (?current) economic developments and the tasks of the two party organizations. The first secretary of the Moscow Gorkom accepted an invitation to visit the Belgrade LC organization.

FACTORY WORK STOPPAGE IN VINKOVCI ENDS

LD041713 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1316 GMT 4 Aug 86

[Summary] Vinkovci, 4 Aug (TANJUG) -- The workers of the Vinkovci metal work organization in the Croatian SR ended a work stoppage, which began 4 July, today. The motive behind the organized work stoppage, one of the longest ever to have taken place in the country and in which 170 workers participated, is reported to be the size of the June pay checks. However, the causes are suspected to be much deeper. This was a very successful work organization at one time, employing 350 workers. That number is 170 today, while temporary measures of social protection had to be introduced on three occasions in recent times; in other words, the factory had to be placed under receivership. At today's meeting in the factory, which also was attended by Croat Executive Council President Ante Milovic, the workers were informed about the measures implemented by the Vinkovci Municipal Assembly to help the factory's recovery. It also was decided that normal production must be resumed tomorrow. Although the work stoppage in metal has ended, it remains unclear why the Vinkovci municipal leadership and the town's sociopolitical organizations failed to react much earlier.

KOSOVO AUTHORITIES ISSUE STATMENT ON RAPE CASE

AU050702 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 31 Jul 86 p 2

[R.B. Report]

[Text] Titova Mitrovica, 30 Jul -- The official statement of the Titova Mitrovica Committee for All People's Defense and Social Self-Protecting regarding the rape of N.K. of Serbian nationality by eight men of Albanian nationality was reported by the media today. The statement among other things says:

The Committee concluded that certain problems which are affecting or could affect the political and security situation of the province must be solved more efficiently so that in that way too concrete activities would contribute toward the more consistent realization of the measures and actions of the SFRY Presidency and the LCY Central Committee Presidium.

One of the current questions whose solution should, in the opinion of the Committee for All People's Defense and Social Self-Protection, be speeded up in the justice department as soon as possible, is the case of rape and abetting in the rape of a Belgrade woman, N.K. of Serbian nationality, by eight ethnic Albanians on 5 May 1986 in an empty house in the village of Svinjare.

In connection with this case, the Titova Mitrovica Secretariat for Internal Affairs had undertaken urgent measures to identify persons who committed and abetted in the rape and immediately informed the Communal Committee for All People's Defense and Social Self-Protection, which then ordered that this case be quickly and efficiently solved.

The Communal Committee for All People's Defense and Social Self-Protection, in assessing the undertaken measures and activities with regard to clearing up this criminal act, has concluded that the Titova Mitrovica judiciary organs managed, in an extremely short period of time and through legally set procedures, to solve this criminal and legal matter and end their investigation within a month from 5 May 1986 when the criminal act took place.

The Committee's conclusion was that the communal judiciary organs should make a public statement. The statement was made after the investigative process had been completed, says the statement that was signed by Dragan Antonijevic, president of the Committee for All People's Defense and Social Self-Protection.

HASANI PRESENTS ALGERIAN AMBASSADOR WITH ORDER

AU050825 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 1 Aug 86 p 6

[Text] Belgrade -- Sinan Hasani, president of the SFRY Presidency, yesterday presented Abdallah Fadil, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria to the SFRY, with the Order of the Yugoslav Flag with Sash. After that, President Hasani and Ambassador Fadil, who is shortly leaving our country, held a friendly talk.

SFRY-INDIA RADIO, TV AGREEMENT SIGNED

LD022050 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1841 GMT 2 Aug 86

[Text] Nicosia, August 2 (TANJUG) -- An agreement on cooperation between Yugoslavia's and India's broadcasting organisations was signed here today at the August 1 through 5 meeting of the group of experts and the Committee for Cooperation among the Broadcasting Organisations of the Non-Aligned Countries (BONAC).

The five-year agreement provides a framework for further cooperation between the Yugoslav Radio and Television (YRT) and the All-Indian Radio and Television. Their cooperation is to cover realisation of joint programmes, training of specialists and exchange of radio and TV transmissions between India and Yugoslavia.